

ALBERTA RED

THE

Winning Winter Wheat

INCREASE IN AVERAGE,
YIELD AND POPULARITY

Farmers Like It.

Millers Favor It.

Climate Improves It.

Kansas Imports It.

*Issued by the authority of the Minister of the
Interior, Ottawa, Canada,*

1910.



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ALBERTA RED

THE

Winning Winter Wheat

The rapid increase in the cultivation of winter wheat in Alberta during the last seven years has for some time been attracting the attention of those interested in the agricultural development of that province, and the satisfactory results which have followed its cultivation are alike gratifying to those by whom it was introduced and to those by whom it is now grown.

Although as far back as 1883, winter wheat had been tested at Pincher Creek, still in 1903 its cultivation was practically in the experimental stage, only 3,500 acres of it being under crop in that year. Since then the increase in acreage has been very rapid, as may be seen by the following table giving by years the acreage and yield:—

Year.	Acreage.	Yield in Bushels.	Average per acre in Bushels.
1903.....	3,440	82,418	23.95
1904.....	8,296	152,125	18.33
1905.....	32,174	689,019	21.41
1906.....	43,661	907,421	20.78
1907.....	98,382	2,039,409	20.70
1908.....	101,000	3,000,000	29.70

The Census and Statistics Monthly for December, 1908, states that the weight per measured bushel of winter wheat in Alberta is 61.3 pounds and that the average price is 73 cents per bushel. Computing the value of "Alberta Red" at those figures, we find that the farmers of the winter wheat district receive \$2,193,000 for the crop of a single year on a cereal which a decade ago was practically unknown.

The fact that level-headed business men have gone largely into the building of elevators and flour mills, between the boundary and Edmonton, is a strong endorsement of their belief in winter wheat. In addition to the mills at Calgary and at other points in Alberta, it is understood that large flour mills will be

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established at Vancouver, where flour will be manufactured in large quantities for export to the Orient. To-day the demand from there for flour exceeds the immediate ability to meet it, and the opportunity for building up reciprocal trade with the East is therefore great. There is no reason why, eventually, as much business should not be done on the Pacific coast as is done to-day at the Atlantic ports, and when that time comes "ALBERTA RED" winter wheat will not be the smallest factor in contributing to its success.

The following letter from the Calgary Milling Co. may be taken as the general opinion of winter wheat held by the millers of Western Canada:—

Calgary, Alta., June 21st, 1907.

Mr. W. D. Scott,
Supt. of Immigration,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,—

We have your letter of the 17th regarding the growth of winter wheat in Alberta, and also for opinion of winter wheat for milling purposes. It yields the best of any wheat grown in Alberta. The average yield is about thirty bushels to the acre, whereas spring wheat is from 22 to 25 bushels per acre.

For milling purposes the flour is equal if not better than our hard spring wheat, and is stronger in gluten but not quite as white; it is of a more yellow cast in color. We have milled the Alberta Red winter wheat separate and the flour gave entire satisfaction. We are advising and encouraging the farmers to sow the Alberta Red winter wheat in preference to the hard spring wheat.

Trusting the above information will be of value to you, we are,

Yours truly,

The Calgary Milling Co., Ltd.,

W. M. GILFOY,

Manager.

Dict. W.M.G.

"KING WHEAT."

It is a trite saying that "Wheat is the basis of all civilized existence." While there are more rice eaters than wheat eaters in the world, wheat is the chief grain food of the white man. There has been an

almost universal increase in the individual consumption of wheat of late years. In 1871 the bread eaters of the world numbered three hundred and seventy-five millions; to-day they number five hundred and seventeen millions. In spite of the ever-increasing crop area of wheat, the point is gradually being reached when the world's production of wheat will not more than keep pace with the demand. While the production in the United States has doubled during the past thirty years, the tendency at the present time is not towards any continued expansion. At the same time the population of the United States is increasing tremendously, and the point will soon be reached when this great country will become an importing instead of an exporting country. Less than a century ago New York State was the chief wheat producing area of the United States, a fact that enabled Rochester to acquire the name of the "Flour City." The latter distinction is now held by Minneapolis, located some 1,500 miles further west. In the same manner in Canada the flour-producing centre is yearly moving westward, and consequently "winter wheat land" becoming more valuable.

Wheat raised in Southern Alberta contains the largest amount of nutritive material of any wheat raised anywhere in the world. The soil of Southern Alberta is strongly impregnated with lime and gypsum, which form essential elements for both the straw and kernel of the wheat. The great length of the summer day in these higher latitudes, provides an extraordinary amount of growth-producing heat, which, together with the favorable soil conditions, will make Southern Alberta the leading hard wheat producing field of the American continent.

One does not wonder at the universal use of wheat as a food. Next to milk it constitutes the most perfect nourishment. There is no danger that wheat will decrease in popularity. A quart of milk costs about 7c. in Alberta, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of sirloin steak about 15c., 5 ozs. of flour costs 1c. The milk can be used as it comes from the cow, the steak has to be cooked and the flour made into bread. Allowing 2c. for making the flour into bread and nothing for cooking the steak, we get for 3c. invested in Alberta flour as much nourishment, heat and force to sustain life and do work, as would cost 7c. if spent in milk, and 15c. if expended in sirloin steak.

Every citizen is interested in wheat. It is the warp in the web of the country's prosperity, and that the prosperity of the farming community is synonymous

with national prosperity is undisputed. Wheat will undoubtedly be the leading factor in the agricultural development of Southern Alberta, and, while it may not always remain so, the wheat grower, like the cattle man, is frequently the pioneer in the great scheme of development, doing the crude work of subduing the virgin prairie and transforming the grass areas into productive farming land, and often leading in the more intricate process of perfecting the diversified farm, with its multitude of interests and economics.

Precipitation.

The following table gives for some years back the precipitation at five different points where there are meteorological observatories:—

Year.	Calgary.	Leth- bridge.	Medicine Hat.	Macleod.	Pincher Creek.
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
1885.....	13.67		8.65	9.37	
1886.....	13.32		6.72	6.12	
1887.....	13.69		9.89	9.89	
1888.....	17.51		14.67	14.67	
1889.....	11.59		7.96	8.01	
1890.....	15.47		9.13	9.13	
1891.....	10.44		13.15		
1892.....	7.91		12.24		
1893.....	11.05		14.60		
1894.....	11.70		13.14		
1895.....	15.12		14.13		20.23
1896.....	16.05		18.18	12.73	13.29
1897.....	20.57		17.25	12.69	
1898.....	16.21		15.90	13.59	
1899.....	26.15		22.28	19.74	
1900.....	17.57		22.05	10.08	
1901.....	22.31		20.80	12.21	
1902.....	34.57	28.13	13.68	10.48	27.57
1903.....	22.77	14.82	9.90	9.73	17.84
1904.....	11.89	11.40	9.70	5.34	9.43
1905.....	14.32	13.78	8.99	11.63	14.52
1906.....	16.24	22.48	12.62	20.82	16.63
1907.....	14.96	15.33	6.96	12.48	
1908.....	18.55	16.67	10.22	17.91	

In the above table where spaces are left blank it indicates that during those years no official record was kept.

THE WINTER WHEAT AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

A COMPARISON.

The majority of the winter wheat producers of the United States are located within the "Inland Empire"

of the Pacific States of the Union, and, as has already been pointed out, these pages are naturally chiefly addressed to them. Our aim has been to show them that it will pay them to sell their high-priced lands in Idaho, Washington and Oregon, and transfer their interests to the wheat lands of Alberta. There is, however, some danger of a certain amount of misapprehension dwelling in their minds as to the quality of the winter wheat lands of Southern Alberta, which we desire to clear up.

The winter wheat lands in the Western States are often covered with sage brush in their natural state, presenting all the characteristics of arid or semi-arid lands, and, in some cases, they resemble the lands embraced in the Great American Desert. The lands of Southern Alberta are of a totally different nature. During the summer season they are generally covered with a thick coat of green grasses, testifying to the admirable quality of the soil, and bearing no indications of semi-arid conditions.

It is instructive to compare the statistics bearing upon winter wheat production of Southern Alberta, with portions of the United States where land values are extremely high. The highest yielding winter wheat farms in the United States are located in the Pacific division, where the yield per acre is often twice as great as in any other portion of the Union. First-class winter wheat lands throughout Washington, Oregon, Idaho and California, would range in value from \$50 to \$100 per acre, and it would appear that these farms are able to pay interest on their capitalization. In Alberta, land companies are offering winter wheat lands for sale at prices ranging from \$10 to \$15 per acre, and without doubt a larger revenue can be made out of these lands than from similar lands in the Pacific States.

The first item for consideration is cost of production. If the same methods were adopted in Alberta as prevail in the winter wheat producing States of the Pacific slope, there can be no question that the cost of harvesting a crop in Southern Alberta will cost slightly less than there. Our soil works up a little more readily, the price of labor in Southern Alberta is somewhat less, and at the present time we can purchase horses a little more cheaply in Canada than on the American side. Taxation per acre is vastly smaller in Southern Alberta than on the other side of the line, and other items entering into the cost of production will show a small balance in favor of Southern Alberta. So much for cost of production.

**Average Yield per Acre of Winter Wheat, 1903-1908,
for the Pacific States and Province of Alberta.**

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Idaho.....	21.1	22.9	28.2	24.4	26.0	30.0
Washington.....	20.3	22.2	24.6	20.8	29.5	24.5
Oregon.....	18.2	19.0	18.6	20.0	25.5	23.2
California.....	11.2	10.8	9.3	17.1	15.0	14.6
United States.....	12.9	12.5	14.5	15.5	14.6	14.4
Alberta.....	23.9	18."	21.4	20.8	20.7	29.7

Sufficient has been said to establish clearly in the ordinary mind, the abundant productiveness of winter wheat lands of Southern Alberta, especially as only a small portion of her crop is raised on irrigated lands. On the irrigated lands the average is much higher than in table given above. The question naturally arises: "Why are winter wheat lands worth \$50 to \$100 per acre in the Pacific States," while more productive lands can be purchased at prices ranging from \$10 to \$15 per acre in Southern Alberta?"

One important reason for this paradoxical state of affairs is not far to seek. Years ago the value of Oregon, Washington and Idaho wheat lands were not very much in excess of the prices at which Southern Alberta wheat lands are now offered for colonization. It is evident that wheat production in the Pacific States has reached its limits. In 1906 the area under winter wheat in Oregon was 712,000 acres. In 1881 it was 738,000 acres. This shows a shrinkage during the past quarter of a century. The area under winter wheat in the State of Washington has steadily increased and reached the maximum in 1904. In 1906 there was a shrinkage of over 200,000 acres. The state of Idaho had a greater area under winter wheat in 1905 than in 1906 by 30,000 acres. The State of California had a greater acreage producing winter wheat in 1871 than in 1906.

The burden of the above argument is simply that agricultural lands never reach their maximum value until all available arable lands in any particular state or district are brought under cultivation or otherwise utilized, when it becomes a mere question of the average net profit per acre such lands are capable of producing and what valuation such profit represents interest on. This factor almost entirely fixes the value per acre of a farm in the fully developed district. "Inland Empire" farms apparently pay interest on a

\$50 to \$100 valuation per acre, and there is no more new land to bring under cultivation, hence this valuation.

Southern Alberta, on the other hand, is in its very infancy of development. No matter how productive her broad acres might be, she does not, at the present moment, possess the other conditions that fix the value of lands on a basis of its productive capacity. The law of supply and demand comes in. Southern Alberta has more land than her present population can occupy, and, consequently, a premium must be offered to induce population to come in and settle on the land. The premium offered to colonists by land companies for the occupation of their winter wheat lands is a considerable one. It is no less than selling lands worth at least \$75 per acre, on a basis of productive capacity, at prices ranging from \$10 to \$15 per acre. This is a business proposition that will appeal to the practical farmer anywhere in the United States, but especially those of the "Inland Empire," who realize the large profits that are to be made in winter wheat farming, and who have previously reaped the benefit of enormous advances in land values such as will unquestionably take place in Southern Alberta within the next few years, when the country gets filled up.

MARKETS.

After everything has been said in regard to the productive capacity of our winter wheat lands, and the modern facilities for transporting and handling the crop, the most important point in connection with winter wheat production in Southern Alberta still remains to be considered, namely, the price that the farmer may expect for his crops. All through these pages comparisons have been made, more or less, with the winter wheat areas of the Pacific States, as these districts contain the nearest considerable area of winter wheat lands to Southern Alberta, and the same comparison naturally suggests itself when dealing with the subject of markets.

Generally speaking, the Pacific States produce a vastly greater quantity of wheat than can be absorbed at home, and the same conditions prevail in Southern Alberta, and will for many years to come. It, therefore, follows that the export wheat from the Pacific States and from Alberta meet in the common markets of Europe and the Orient, and the value of the wheat in the export market, therefore, fixes the price to the

farmer at home. Consequently, other things being equal, the value of a bushel of wheat of a given grade, will be precisely the same in Vancouver, Canada, as at Portland and Puget Sound points. Owing to the more economical facilities for handling on the Canadian side, it is even reasonable to suppose that the value would be slightly higher at Canadian Pacific ports, were it not for the fact that the inland transportation from Southern Alberta points to tide water will be a little in excess of the average mileage from the winter wheat fields of the Pacific States to the Pacific coast. The one, however, should offset the other.

In making comparisons of the prices that prevail at inland points in Washington, Oregon and Idaho, as against the prices in Alberta, it is quite possible that under certain conditions local prices may be a little higher in the States mentioned than in Alberta. On the other hand the opposite may very easily be the case. When both countries are on a strictly export basis, elevator prices in Southern Alberta will be slightly higher than elevator prices at inland points in the Pacific States. It is a curious fact that in the season of 1907, "Washington White" winter wheat was being imported into the city of Vancouver and was being purchased there at local prices, the producer on the other side of the line having to pay a duty into Canada amounting to 12c. per bushel. This is proof positive that during that season, at least, the farmers in Alberta must have been receiving a far better price for their wheat than the producer in the States comprising the "Inland Empire." No reason whatever exists why a bushel of wheat should not, almost at any time, be worth as much in a town in Alberta, as in a town in Washington, and it is probable that if statistics were examined, it would be found that wheat will generally be worth more at the Canadian than at corresponding United States points.

It is a very difficult matter to establish a fair comparison in regard to the wheat prices of two countries, where the grades are not established on the same basis. It may, however, be of some value to those interested in Southern Alberta winter wheat lands to give quotations for several months. The Alberta prices quoted are for No. 1 Alberta Red, the standard wheat produced in Alberta. The prices at interior points in Washington, Oregon and Idaho are on No. 1 Turkey Red, exactly the same class of wheat:—

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Date of Quotation.	Interior points in Wash., Ore. & Idaho.	Interior points in Alta., Canada.
1907.	Cents per bushel.	Cents per bushel.
August 1st.....	68	70
September 1st.....	70	72
October 1st.....	72	82
November 1st.....	75	80
December 1st.....	70	74
1908.		
January 1st.....	73	82
February 1st.....	69	77
March 1st.....	70	82
April 1st.....	72	77
May 1st.....	74	75
June 1st.....	75	73

A further feature in regard to the market conditions for the Southern Alberta winter wheat crop, as compared with that on the other side of the line, is the fact that Alberta wheat to-day commands a premium in Oriental markets over that produced in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and California. The wheat raised in the Pacific States has always been of the soft variety. Consequently, the enormous mills established years ago at Portland, Tacoma and Seattle were designed entirely to handle wheat of that nature. These mills were the pioneers in the Oriental flour and grain business, and succeeded in establishing in those markets a demand for that class of flour. They do not handle the hard wheat at all, as they have not the necessary machinery available for doing so, and it was, therefore, left to the Alberta flour millers and grain dealers to do the missionary work in Oriental markets in regard to introducing hard wheat.

The first exportation of Alberta Red made to the Orient met with keenly disappointing results. The hard wheat flour was naturally of a darker colour than the soft wheat flour that had been imported for years, and the conservative Oriental mind failed to grasp the fact that there was more nourishment in a pound of hard wheat flour than in a similar quantity of soft wheat flour, and that it would, therefore, pay them to give the higher price for the former. Their patrons had been accustomed to flour from the soft wheat, and any one unacquainted with the milling industry cannot appreciate fully the difficulties to be overcome when an attempt has to be made to convince a bread maker

against his will that any new and different flour is better than, or as good as, the old product that they have been used to for years. The miller does not deal directly with the consumer, but through his customer, the retailer, who is not always in the best position to explain the situation. The Alberta millers and elevator companies, however, persisted in their educational work in the Orient, and results to-day are most gratifying, their efforts having at last been crowned with success. The Oriental millers and flour merchants will now actually pay a premium for "Alberta Red" winter wheat and flour produced therefrom, and it is safe to state that Southern Alberta, which is now making rapid strides in the production of hard winter wheat, will, within a comparatively few years, control the very cream of the Oriental wheat and flour trade, the ultimate extent of which the ordinary mind can scarcely grasp. Populations in the Orient being estimated by hundreds of millions, a demand for flour from even five per cent of these people would cripple the resources of the whole continent of America, and send wheat prices soaring.

EXPERT OPINIONS.

The rapid development of Southern Alberta's winter wheat lands has naturally attracted almost world-wide attention, and, as a result, this country has been visited by a large number of men prominent in the commercial and agricultural world, who have made contributions to the press expressing their views of what they saw.

Professor Shaw Speaks.

Professor Shaw, for many years connected with the faculties of various State Agricultural Colleges, and later editor-in-chief of the "Minnesota Farmer," and editorial writer for the "Orange Judd Farmer," says in his report upon Western Canada generally and Southern Alberta in particular:—

"But great as has been the development in the past, it is my conviction that it is comparatively insignificant compared with development the coming season. A great army of settlers will invade the country this coming year. They will be attracted with the report of the one hundred million bushel wheat crop and the \$10 per acre virgin lands.

"The agricultural future of this country is in itself a great problem. To the student of agriculture it is one of profound interest. The production of 100,000,000 bushels of wheat seems large, and so it is, but what

will the production be when all the available land becomes tilled?

"But to my mind the most astonishing feature in the development of these provinces is the growth of winter wheat. Two years ago it was 30,000 bushels. The present year (1905) it is 700,000 bushels. There are good reasons for believing that it can be grown over practically all the tillable areas in Alberta. An empire is thus furnished for the growth of winter wheat in a region where half a dozen years ago its successful growth was looked upon as an impossibility. Happy Northwestern Canada. It seems unfortunate in a sense that the old Jewish custom of tithing the first fruits was not in force in these provinces this year. What a magnificent tithe would be in store for benevolent and charitable use. It is consoling to think that the reign of that portion of your citizens who persisted in slandering this fair country is drawing to a close. They have persisted in saying that this section and that would never be anything but a ranching country, while the echoes of their statement still linger, men are coming in and breaking up the range, and growing crops. If my judgment is correct, the only permanent range countries in these provinces are the portions that are underlaid with gravel, or that consist of sandy soil. All the other areas are going to be tilled, even in the dry sections."

Professor Ten Eyck's Report.

The opinion of the farmers and the millers of the west concerning "Alberta Red" receives very strong corroborative testimony in the report of A. M. Ten Eyck, Esq., Professor of Agronomy, who was sent by the Kansas State Agricultural College to Alberta in 1907. Coming from an entirely unbiased quarter, Professor Ten Eyck's statements should carry weight, and convince even the most sceptical that as a winter wheat country Alberta is without a peer. The report which was published as Press Bulletin No. 157 of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Kansas State Agricultural College, is herewith given in full.

"In accordance with the order of the Board of Regents of the Kansas State Agricultural College and Experiment Station, in carrying out the provisions of the Seed-Wheat Bill passed by the State Legislature last winter, authorizing the investigation and importation of seed wheat, the writer visited the Province of Alberta, Canada, and made a study of the growing of winter wheat in that province.

"The territory known as Alberta is situated in Western Canada, and is an immense tract seven hundred miles in length north and south, with an average width of two hundred and eighty miles. The province is bounded on the south by the State of Montana, on the west by British Columbia, and on the east by the Province of Assiniboia. The Rocky Mountains extend along the entire western border of the province, and the best winter wheat lands lie along the base of the mountains, usually within view of the perpetually snow-capped peaks. Winter wheat is most successfully grown in the area bordering the mountains. One hundred to one hundred and fifty miles wide, and extending north two hundred and fifty miles from the southern boundary line. However, the Hon. Frank Oliver, Minister of Interior, Ottawa, Canada, makes the published statement that winter wheat has been tried and may be grown successfully in many districts in Western Canada from the one hundred and tenth meridian to the foot-hills, and from Edmonton (three hundred and fifty miles north) to the international boundary line.

"Spring wheat, and in fact all of the common cereal grains, may be grown successfully throughout this region. The writer saw fields of oats which he estimated would yield eighty bushels per acre. Spring wheat is as yet much more extensively grown in Alberta than winter wheat, but the growing of winter wheat is rapidly increasing; in fact, the acreage has increased from a few thousand acres in 1903 to nearly one hundred thousand acres in 1907, while the total winter wheat production of Alberta in 1906 was in the neighborhood of one million bushels. There is no question but that certain parts of the Province of Alberta are very well suited for the growing of winter wheat.

"Soft winter wheat was first grown in Alberta some twenty years ago, and seed from this original sample has been successfully planted and matured every year since its introduction.

"Hard winter wheat has been grown in Alberta only six years, but the acreage planted each year has increased rapidly, and the hard wheat is now largely replacing the soft wheat. In fact, most of the winter wheat-growing area of Alberta is much better adapted for growing hard wheat than soft wheat, since the soil and climate favor the development of hard wheat of excellent grade and quality. The writer has never seen hard red winter wheat superior in quality to that

grown uniformly almost everywhere throughout the winter wheat-growing area of Alberta. Also, very large yields are secured. The following farmers in Southern Alberta vouch for producing yields of fifty bushels of wheat per acre in 1906: Thos. H. Wolford, Frank Leavitt, Pitcher Bros., Jas. Neilson and Johanas Anderson.

"The writer examined large fields of wheat in the Cardston and Spring Coulee districts in Southern Alberta which he estimated would yield forty-five bushels per acre. The present crop is not considered quite equal to the crop of last season, on account of the cold, late spring, characteristic of the whole United States as well as Canada.

"In 1902, Mr. E. E. Thompson, a Nebraska farmer who settled at Spring Coulee, Alberta, imported a carload of Nebraska or Kansas-grown Turkey wheat. This was the ordinary Turkey wheat bought in the general market, and was not very pure in type, and a very poor grade of wheat, according to Mr. Thompson and others who sowed it. However, the grain produced the first season was superior in quality to the original seed, and the wheat has continued to improve. The grain has become larger and plumper, darker in color and harder in texture than the original sample, until 'The Alberta Red,' as it is called, has made a class of its own as one of the world's best bread wheats. The manager of the Pacific Elevator Company, Calgary, Alberta, informed the writer that his company handled over fifty cars of Alberta Red wheat in 1906, every car of which graded No. 1 hard.

"There is only one variety of Alberta Red. All of the hard red winter wheat grown in Alberta to-day, as far as writer could learn, has come from the original Thompson importation. Although the Alberta Red is wheat of excellent quality yet there are some objections to it as seed wheat for Kansas. (1) It is originally nothing more than our ordinary Kansas wheat of the Turkey type but not as pure as some of the improved varieties which we are growing to-day, such as the Turkey No. 4, Kharkof, and Malokoff. (2) Again, the Alberta Red has become mixed with a smooth-headed, soft winter wheat called the Odessa. This mixture with soft wheat does not usually affect the commercial grade of the wheat, but it injures its value for seed. I found no fields of Alberta Red wheat which did not contain some of this mixture of Odessa, the percentage of mixture varying from one to twenty-five per cent. This mixture has occurred from volunteer

wheat, by sowing the Alberta Red in fields where Odessa wheat had been previously grown.

"By a careful selection of the field it is possible to secure Alberta Red seed wheat which contains only a small amount of the Odessa wheat. Doubtless, also, if there is a demand for pure seed wheat for exportation to this State, the farmers of Alberta will take greater pains to select pure samples of Alberta Red wheat for future planting. Meanwhile, W. H. Fairfield, superintendent of the experimental farm for Southern Alberta, has already secured from this station thirty bushels each of Kharkof and Turkey No. 4 for planting this fall in Alberta with the purpose of securing pure seed of our best-producing varieties of hard red winter wheat, not only for distribution in that province, but for the production of a superior grade of pure seed wheat for exportation to Kansas and other states.

"On account of the long distance and slow transportation, it was found to be impracticable to import any large quantity of Alberta wheat for general seeding in Kansas this fall. The writer secured a bushel sample from several of the more noted wheat-growing districts. This will be shipped by express as soon as the wheat is threshed, and the grain will be planted in the experimental pots at Manhattan and Ft. Hays, in order to make a comparison of the Alberta wheat with our best home-grown varieties. If it seems advisable, Alberta wheat may be imported in large quantity for general distribution next fall.

"The soil and climate of Alberta is admirably suited for the production of the best quality and highest grade of hard red winter wheat. The soil, a dark, deep, mellow loam, is abundantly fertile. The climate is ideal for the production of hard wheat. The winters are colder than Kansas winters, yet not severely cold, being tempered by the warm 'Chinook' winds which blow over the mountains from the Pacific Ocean. Again, the summers though fairly long are not hot, being moderated by the perpetually snow-covered mountains to the west. The wheat grows for a long period, matures slowly and develops fully, making large, plump grains. There is no rust, the straw being perfectly clean and bright. There is considerable smut in Alberta wheat, however, which point must not be forgotten if importations are made. Great care should be taken to secure seed wheat from fields where no smut appears. Winter wheat is usually sown in August

and is not ready to harvest until the next August, the seeding often preceding the harvesting. Thus it is not possible as a rule to grow two crops of winter wheat in succession on the same field. There is some danger, also, that wheat may be injured by early fall frosts, but the danger is not so great with winter wheat as with spring wheat.

"Again, the climate is dry; the average annual rainfall in the winter wheat belt varies from twelve to twenty inches at the different localities where records have been kept. The rainfall gradually increases from south to north and is greatest near the mountains, gradually decreasing as the distance from the mountains increases. In parts of Southern Alberta good crops of wheat or other grain can only be insured by irrigation, which is beginning to be quite extensively practised, the water-supply being abundant.

"The hardest and best quality of Alberta Red wheat is grown in the southern part of the province in the region about Cardston and Spring Coulee. This was the writer's conclusions from his observations; also, at the Alberta Provincial Fair in March, 1907, hard red winter wheat grown in the Cardston district won all the prizes offered for this variety. Excellent wheat is grown also in the districts farther north, in the vicinity of Pincher Creek, Claresholm and High River. The elevator companies admit that the northern-grown wheat, in a good wheat year, is lighter in color and not quite so hard in quality as the wheat from the southern end of the province. This result follows, no doubt, from the greater precipitation and moister climate of the northern section. It appears that the hardest wheat may be produced where the moisture supply is just sufficient to cause a full development of the grain. On the other hand, an over-supply of moisture may produce a softer wheat without materially increasing the yield. For this reason, also, it is not desirable to secure wheat for seeding in Kansas from the irrigated districts of Alberta.

"Although the State has not been able to import Alberta wheat for general seeding this fall, private enterprise has made greater progress and two cars of Alberta Red wheat have been imported and are now being distributed to Kansas farmers by the Ellsworth Mill and Elevator Company, Ellsworth, Kan., and the Walnut Creek Milling Company, Great Bend, Kan. This wheat was collected and shipped by the Pacific Elevator Company, Calgary, Alberta, and the writer

was assured by the manager of the company that the wheat was the best he could secure, and judging from the samples of each car which have been received at the Agronomy Department office, the wheat is of excellent quality. This seed wheat is being sold at \$2 per bushel—a fair price considering the cost of transportation and the price paid in Canada (\$1 per bushel). There is also a duty of twelve cents per bushel on seed wheat imported from Canada. If the planting of Alberta Red wheat proves to be to the advantage of Kansas farmers, this duty on seed wheat should be removed.

"The writer wishes to see a general test made of this Alberta wheat in order that data may be secured by which we may conclude whether to import largely again next fall.

"A. M. TEN EYCK,

"Professor of Agronomy.

"Manhattan, Kan., Sept. 11, 1907."

"Alberta Red" at Portland Exposition.

In 1905 an International Exposition was held at Portland, Oregon, to commemorate the Lewis & Clark Centennial. This exhibition was held in the very export and commercial centre of the great winter wheat producing area of the Pacific States. An exhibit of Alberta grown winter wheat was made by the Canadian Pacific Railway, not for competitive purposes, but merely as a part of the general exhibit to attract the attention of the farmers in the winter wheat growing states of the Union, who would naturally patronize an exposition held in their midst. In these expectations the company was not disappointed.

At the last moment, however, the company's representative agreed to enter the wheat exhibit for competition, with the result that it was awarded the Gold Medal for quality and the Bronze Medal for general arrangement. This wheat competed against the finest winter and spring wheat samples that could be found in America.

The following are the official notifications of the awards made:—

LEWIS & CLARK CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

Division of Exhibits.

Portland, Oregon, Oct. 9th, 1905.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Alberta, Canada.

We beg to inform you that the jury, under Group

ALBERTA RED WHEAT

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84 awarded your exhibit a Gold Medal, on collective exhibit of wheat as per entry.

(Signed) HENRY E. DOSCH,
Director of Exhibits.

LEWIS & CLARK CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

Division of Exhibits.

Portland, Oregon, Oct. 9th, 1905.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Alberta, Canada.

We beg to inform you that the jury under Group 12 awarded your exhibit a Bronze Medal, on general arrangement of exhibit.

(Signed) HENRY E. DOSCH,
Director of Exhibits.

It is perhaps superfluous to mention that the Board of Judges who made the above awards were selected from amongst the leading millers and grain experts on the continent of America, and the decision therefore speaks volumes for the quality of Alberta grown winter wheat.

GOOD YIELDS.

The 1908 average of 29.7 bushels per acre while very satisfactory was materially reduced by the fact that many of the growers were beginners and did not follow the most approved methods of culture. As the proper time and method of sowing becomes better known it is reasonable to suppose the average per acre will show an increase. The following list shows some of the heavy yields at different points in Alberta:—

Name and Address.	Acreage.	Yield in bushels.	Bushels per acre.
Aldridge, I., Boundary Creek.....	10	479	47.9
Woolf, Sim, Cardston.....	75	4,500	60.
Hayes, John, Calgary.....	30	1,500	50.
Lewis, J. H., Calgary.....	6	336	56.
Seysing, A. K., Camrose.....	4	166	41.5
Seysing, E. K., Camrose.....	8	364	45.5
Howard, C., Cayley.....	50	2,500	50.
Alwood, D. E., Cayley.....	43	2,100	48.83
Shier, F., Cayley.....	25	1,200	48.
Sloane, D. G., Cayley.....	35	1,575	45.
Caspell, Wm., Cayley.....	25	1,000	40.
Averall, N. S., Claresholm.....	100	4,008	40.08
Nelson, Oden, Claresholm.....	20	920	46.
Cargill, D. E., Claresholm.....	160	7,520	47.
Kargo, David, Claresholm.....	80	3,440	43.
McAnally, P. A., Crossfield.....	9	596	66.22

Name and Address.	Acreage.	Yield in bushels.	Bushels per acre.
Schofield, H., Crossfield.....	25	1,200	48.
Cowling, P. C., Crossfield.....	12	508	42.33
Alpaugh, J. J., Conjurung Creek.....	85	4,000	47.06
Alpaugh, E., Conjurung Creek.....	60	3,000	50.
Alpaugh, J., Conjurung Creek.....	40	2,100	52.5
Bucher, H., Didsbury.....	50	2,425	44.5
Graham, J., Edwell.....	10	500	50.
Newton, T. P., Fishburn.....	20	1,096	54.8
Riley, John, Frankburg.....	50	2,050	41.
Roberts, W. A., Frankburg.....	80	3,200	40.
Macdonald, John, Granum.....	5	220	44.
Three Farmers, Gleichen.....	129	8,000	62.01
Herr, A., Grierson.....			52.
Pariston, D., Grierson.....			48.5
Fraser & Sons, High River.....	115	4,600	40.
Bower, R. D., High River.....	41	2,060	50.24
McDonald, D. C., High River.....	60	3,600	60.
O'Neill Bros., High River.....	165	7,500	45.45
Taylor, C., High River.....	30	1,500	50.
Tritten, High River.....	18	720	40.
McWilliams, Geo., High River.....	20	900	45.
Snider, Edwin, Hill End.....	10	600	60.
Carter, A. C., Innisfail.....	20	900	45.
Washburn, P. S., Inga.....	40	1,601	40.025
Neilson, N. N., Kimball.....	40	1,650	41.25
Kimball, S. F., Kimball.....	45	1,900	42.22
Schroeder, Innisfail.....	5	200	40.
Fulton Bros., Langdon.....	100	3,000	30.
Shea, T. O., Lacombe.....	30	1,200	40.
Brunze, A., Lacombe.....	20	1,040	52.
Norton, A. S., Magrath.....	80	3,600	45.
Broune, Eliza, Magrath.....	80	3,706	45.075
Jensen Bros., Magrath.....	800	45,600	57.
Hockings, Ed., Magrath.....	1,000	49,000	49.
Bennett, A., Magrath.....	10	600	60.
Bristall, F., Millet.....	35	1,400	40.
Meledere, S., Mountain Hill.....	80	5,000	42.5
Morrison, D., Okotoks.....	30	1,440	48.
Falk, Gus., Odin.....	11	462	42.
Edwards, J. B., Olds.....	15	705	47.
Buchanan, G. W., Pincher Creek.....	60	2,880	46.
Schumers, M., Raymond.....	20	1,060	53.
Snyder, I., Rawdonville.....	15	615	41.
Norton, J. D., Red Lodge.....	1	60	40.
McConnell, E., Red Deer.....	8	448	56.
Gray, W., Red Deer.....	12	480	40.
Barrett, T. C., Red Willow.....	36	1,974	54.83
Rasmussen, W., Red Willow.....	43	1,892	44.
Mourisroe, E., Solheima.....	15	800	53.3
Scott, J. J., Stavely.....	80	3,400	42.5
Rodgers, A. E., Stavely.....	45	2,070	46.
Dallea, W., Stavely.....	50	2,250	45.
McKay, Stavely.....	30	1,530	51.
Jonrick, Stavely.....	40	1,960	49.
Carlson, C. J., Stavely.....	30	1,200	40.
Burbanks, Daniel, Stavely.....	11	473	43.
Heard, Thos., Stand Off.....	24	1,104	46.
Kerkley Bros., Shepard.....	45	1,600	35.55
Warner, A. L., Warner.....	95	3,600	37.89

ALBERTA RED WHEAT

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TABLE SHOWING FOR FOUR YEARS THE ACREAGE AND YIELD PER ACRE OF WINTER WHEAT ON THE LAND OF SEVENTEEN ALBERTA FARMERS; ALSO THE ACRES CROPPED FOR 1909.

1905.			1906.			1907.			1908.			1909.		
Acres.		Yield per acre.	Acres.		Yield per acre.	Acres.		Yield per acre.	Acres.		Yield per acre.	Acres in crop.		
W. L. Thompson, Spring Coulee..	1,700	21	1,250	25	35	2,000	35	3,000	40	5,000				
Miles Farrell, Carstairs.....	50	41	65	40	31	20	31	130	45	165				
James McCool, Crossfield.....	10	30	20	30	31	20	31	24	37	28				
S. M. Wolf, Cardston.....	90	40	190	42	39	250	39	125	60	130				
W. G. Peterson, Hicksburg.....	50	32	20	20	25	40	25	75	30	110				
J. J. Murphy, Brant, Alta.....	150	42	90	Failure.	19	240	19	110	44	100				
Adam Walper, Yarrow.....	40	42	46	28	38	35	38	50	40	50				
Eph. B. Shantz, Didsbury.....	20	40	20	25	22	40	22	60	46	110				
Jacob Byer, Granum, Alta.....	10	50	20	Sowed spring wheat.	37	60	37	80	30	200				
J. Fisk, Okotoks.....	10	30	20	28	23	31	23	28	45	Not given.				
Lee Evans, Macleod.....	40	26	70	30	30	90	30	40	27	150				
Niela Neilson, Kimball.....	60	42	65	40	50	50	50	50	*	100				
Daniel Werger, High River.....	10	27	15	27	23	85	23	55	35	55				
Fred C. Dennis, Pincher Creek...	24	44	Farm rented.	8	35	8	35	42	29	35				
Reuben D. Bower, High River...	60	45	70	30	35	120	35	200	48	500				
John Kennis, Cowley.....	10	50	15	25	32	60	32	40	20	56				
J. W. T. Swinney, Yarrow.....	40	47	110	33	32	56	32	None sown.		90				

* Destroyed by fire.

DECLARATIONS OF PROSPERITY.

I, Frank B. Hastings, of the Town of Nanton, in the Province of Alberta,

DO SOLEMNLY DECLARE that I came to Nanton from Rosalia, Washington, in the year 1905.

I purchased from the Calgary and Edmonton Land Co. 320 acres of land, being the west half of Section 9—17—27 W. of the fourth Meridian, for \$10.75 per acre, making a total of \$3,440.

In the year 1907, I had in crop 160 acres of fall wheat, which averaged me 27 bushels per acre. Total, 4,320 bushels.

I sold this wheat at 84 cents per bushel, realizing \$3,628.80.

My cash outlay for harvesting this crop (not including my own labor) was \$3.21 per acre.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the "Canada Evidence Act, 1893."

Declared before me at Nanton, in the Province of Alberta, this 19th day of May, 1908.

G. S. FERRIS,

F. B. HASTINGS.

Notary Public.

I, G. M. Robertson, of the Town of Nanton, in the Province of Alberta,

DO SOLEMNLY DECLARE that I came to Nanton from Walpella, Illinois, in the spring of 1906, and purchased the west half of 8—16—28 W. of the 4th Meridian.

I harvested my first crop in 1907, which yielded as follows: 125 acres of fall wheat, 34 bushels to the acre, making a total of 4,250 bushels. I sold the same at 90 cents a bushel, realizing \$3,825, or an average of \$31.60 per acre.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the "Canada Evidence Act, 1893."

Declared before me at Nanton, in the Province of Alberta, this 16th day of June, A.D. 1908.

G. S. FERRIS,

G. M. ROBERTSON.

Notary Public.

I, H. M. Shaw, of the Town of Nanton, in the Province of Alberta,

DO SOLEMNLY DECLARE that I am the owner of Section Thirteen (13), and the North Half of Section

Twelve (12), Township Sixteen (16), Range Twenty-eight (28), West of the Fourth Meridian, laying close to the Town of Nanton.

In the year 1906 I had in crop 220 acres of oats which yielded 15,200 bushels, 90 acres of wheat which yielded 3,400 bushels.

I sold my oats at prices ranging from 40 to 50 cents. My wheat at prices ranging from 50c. to 81c.

My land cost me in the years 1901 and 1903 from \$3 to \$8 per acre. It is worth at present \$30 per acre.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the "Canada Evidence Act, 1893."

Declared before me at Nanton, in the Province of Alberta, this 10th day of June, 1908.

G. S. FERRIS,

H. M. SHAW.

Notary Public.

LETTERS FROM SATISFIED SETTLERS.

Lethbridge, Alta., Can., Jan. 2nd, 1909.

W. D. Scott, Esq.,

Supt. Immigration.

Dear Sir,—

In response to a request from Mr. Fairfield we take great pleasure in submitting you the following information as to the wheat raising in this district.

670 acres of fall wheat during the past year yielded where one bushel to the acre was seeded, 30 bushels, but where the seed was put on much thinner the yield was 45 to the acre. Many of the farmers of this district have gone much better. Some 50 and as high as 63 of fall wheat. We consider the best time to sow fall grain from July 20 to August 20.

As to our idea as to whether the winter wheat will be a success, would say we have every reason to believe it will be a complete success, and the fall wheat prospects so far are the best. We have a total acreage this year of 1,100 acres of fall grain.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) A. L. FOSTER.

Claresholm, Alta., Dec. 29th, 1908.

Dear Sir,—

I have been farming in this District of Alberta four years, and have raised principally winter wheat. During that period I have found through experience that winter wheat is a success.

I find that seeding should be done not later than Sept. 15th and as early as July 15th. I would prefer to seed, however, about August 1st, and by seeding at that time of the year one should not seed more than 50 pounds per acre, as it will stool better and the result will be larger heads of wheat than if sown thicker, and a better yield will be the result. I would prefer seeding Turkey Red to any other kind of winter wheat I know of. I have raised as high as 50 bushels per acre every year for three years, and the yield on my entire crop of 600 acres has averaged as high as 36 bushels per acre.

Yours very truly,

J. M. WORKMAN.

Dear Sir,—

Having lived in the Claresholm district for about five years and raised from two hundred acres of grain the first season to two thousand acres in the season of 1908, I can say from experience that the raising of wheat in this district is profitable, particularly the raising of fall wheat, which for me has yielded an average of about 34 bushels per acre in these different years—the Alberta Red variety being the best adapted for this district. The fall wheat has principally been grown on new ground, being seeded the fall of the season the land was broken, but now the country is getting older I am convinced that the fall wheat will be even more successful and profitable when seeded on summer fallowed land, as yields are reported of fifty (50) bushels per acre on such ground.

It has also been learned that some thirty to forty-five pounds of seed per acre sown in the early part of August on summer fallowed ground is sufficient, and that about forty to sixty pounds on new breaking will, in ordinary seasons, make a heavy stand.

Yours truly,

C. S. NOBLE,

Claresholm, Alta.

Dec. 29th, 1908.

Stettler, Alta., Jan. 7, 1909.

Dear Sir,—

Your letter of March 5, 1908, was received in due time, but I have failed to answer it until now, and hope you will pardon me for not replying sooner, as I should have answered it at once.

I shall never forget how kind and obliging you were to Mr. Wisler and myself when we came up here, and will always have a kindly feeling for you.

Now as to how I like the country, would say that I am delighted with it and find it a very healthy country and a place where any one who will hustle and do a little "head-work" can do well, as has been proven, to my certain knowledge. My sons, Albert Wisler and O. P. Wisler, are living here, and both like the country very well, and this year they threshed 1,353 bushels of winter wheat and 4,225 bushels of oats, and if the season next summer is as favourable as last summer was they will thresh at least twice that amount. They have 171 acres of winter wheat out this winter, and last winter they had 60 acres, and this coming summer they are going to try to put in from 250 to 300 acres of winter wheat.

My son, O. P. Wisler, came up here five years ago last October with less than \$45, and there were eight of them in his family, and to-day they have 800 acres of land and all the horses and machinery they need to farm their land.

And as to fuel, we can get very good coal at the mines at from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per ton. The most of our coal costs \$1.50 per ton at the mine and is of very good quality, and makes no soot or dirt in the stoves as the Pennsylvania and Ohio coal does.

Clover, such as Red and Alsike, do very well, and so does Timothy.

Now, as to stock raising. I never saw such nice fat cattle as they have here in the fall, and they do not eat anything but the wild grasses, and cattle are shipped from here in the spring to England that have never been inside of a shelter and have nothing to eat but native hay, and it takes good stock to export to the Old Country. Horses do well without anything but the wild grass that is cured on the prairie, and come out fat in the spring. And about the laws, I find that they are about the same as in the States, and are much better enforced, as we have the Northwest Mounted Police, who make it a business of looking after all wrongdoers.

Now, my opinion is that any one without a home and plenty in old Indiana will make no mistake to

come up here and look this country over, and if as well satisfied as I am, to get a piece of this good land. Again thanking you for the favors shown me when coming up here, I remain,

Yours very truly,
(Sgd.) REBECCA M. WISLER.

Cardston, Alberta, Dec. 21st, 1908.

Dear Sir,—

Now that my threshing is done and the question "What will the harvest be?" has become a certainty, I wish to report to you the results thereof, believing it will be of interest to you.

You know I am only a novice in the agricultural line and do not wish you to think I am boasting because of my success, for some of my neighbors have done much better than I have, and I expect to do much better next year myself. My winter wheat went 53 bushels per acre, and graded No. 1.

My spring wheat went $48\frac{3}{4}$ bushels per acre, and graded No. 1.

My oats went 97 bushels per acre, and are fine as any oats I ever saw.

My stock is all nice and fat, and are out in the field picking their own three square meals a day. The weather is nice and warm—no snow—and very little frost. This in short is a ideal country for farmers and stockmen.

The stock require no shelter or winter feeding, and cattle fatten on this grass and make the finest kind of beef, better than corn-fed cattle in Illinois. South-western Alberta will soon be known as the farmers' paradise, and I am only sorry I did not come here five years ago. Should a famine ever strike North America I will be among the last to starve, and you can count on that.

I thank you for the personal assistance you rendered me while coming in here. And I assure you I shall not soon forget your kind offices.

Wishing you a liberal call from Old Santa and health for the coming year's work, I am,

Yours very truly,
(Sgd.) O. D. WEEKS.

High River, Alta., December 19, 1908.

Dear Sir,—

I would like to let you know how I like Alberta and what I think of the country in general. I came to

High River, Alberta, in November, 1904, and have been here and different parts of Alberta ever since.

I have seen five crops threshed, and in no case a failure of any kind, and it has been very much better than it was in Nebraska, my old home.

I farmed in Nebraska for a good many years, and the farmers here have done very much better than they ever did there. Prices equally as good. The average per acre for winter wheat has not been below 26 bushels and as high as 32 bushels. Average of oats 60 to 70 bushels, and in many cases winter wheat has made from 50 to 60 bushels, and oats from 100 to 110, and there have been exceptional cases where it has done even better than this.

Everything in the small grain line is a sure crop, and there is no State in the United States that will beat this country for tame grasses. All kind of vegetables do well here and make good yields. Climate is healthful, mild winters and very little snow. No better stock country on earth than here. Our cattle here feed better on the tame grasses than they did in Nebraska, where we had to feed more or less corn.

Very glad indeed you induced me to come to Alberta, and if others in the States knew what it was, there would be a great many more come.

Wishing you the compliments of the season, I am,

Yours truly,

JOHN WILSON.

Bentley, Alberta, Jan. 4, 1909.

Sir,—

Replying to your request for information as to how myself and the different members of my family have succeeded since coming to this section, and our opinion of the country generally, I beg to say that we have succeeded here in making comfortable homes and in accumulating property beyond our most sanguine hopes when we left Wisconsin nine and a half years ago. We have seen this beautiful Blind-man Valley—then a wilderness, settle up so that homesteaders now are going back 25 to 30 miles to find vacant land, and in this and the Medicine River Valleys we have now over six hundred prosperous and contented families.

Nine years ago there was no post office west of Lacombe; now there are nine post offices and eight general stores, reaching 45 miles northwest and southwest. At this place we have now a thriving little

hamlet of 20 houses and 75 people, with two general stores, drug store, two hotels, blacksmith shop, combined creamery and cheese factory, and meat-market.

Altogether I consider the advantages this great Northwest offers to the young man with small means, or no means at all, as equal to anything ever offered in a new country on this continent, and better than is offered anywhere else on the continent to-day. The chances for middle-aged men of moderate means are also splendid.—Farms with some improvements can be bought here, with all the advantages of schools, churches, post offices, stores, etc., for \$15 to \$25 per acre, and it will be but a few years till these farms are worth as much per acre as those with the same improvements in the States of Minnesota, Iowa or Wisconsin.

My three sons and myself are well satisfied with what we have accomplished here; we believe that with the very limited capital we brought with us we could hardly have hoped to do better anywhere else, and when I say that we have enjoyed better health, have not worked as hard and have made more money in ten years than we did in Wisconsin in thirty years, no stronger endorsement of the country is necessary.

Very sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) W. B. McPHERSON.

Circle Valley Ranch, Ponoka, Alta.,

Dec. 15, 1908.

Dear Friend,—

I was very glad to hear from you. I will write you a letter as good as I can, and you can fix it up to suit the cause.

Ponoka, Alta., Can., Dec. 15, 1908.

To whom this may concern,—

This is to certify that I have always been a farmer, and have farmed in a number of the States, and in 1900 took a trip to Western Canada to look at the country. I saw at once the books that the Government sent out were all O.K. And the chances for a poor man or a man with money was much better than the book told of. I came here with very little money in 1901, and got a homestead and bought some cheap land and went into raising cattle and milking cows and taking cream to the creamery, and have made a good success of it.

I will tell in a very few words how well I have done this year from my own raising. I sold for cash: Cattle, \$2,000; sheep, \$500; hogs, \$500; cream, \$550; poultry, \$125; and wool, \$150. Total, \$3,825.

And now I have more stock on hand than I had at this time in 1907.

All kinds of small grain grow well, and all kinds of roots. Oats are making from 40 to 100 bushels per acre, barley 30 to 40, spring wheat 30 to 60, and potatoes 300 to 500. The prices are: Good oats, 20c., 25c. per bushel; barley, 40c.; wheat, 60-75c. I sold my fat cattle off of grass \$3.25 per hundred, and they averaged 1,400 lbs. a piece; sheep, 5 cents per pound; hogs, \$5 to \$5.20 per hundred; chickens, 15 cents per pound; geese, 15 cents; turkeys, 20 cents per pound, and potatoes 25 cents per bushel. I think these prices for farm produce are better than any place I can read of.

We have fine water and plenty of it, and plenty of wood, and the best wild grass in the world. Last year I had cut into lumber 25,000 feet for myself. We have excellent schools and churches. There is plenty of wild fruit goes to waste every year. Now, if any one who sees this letter will write to me I shall be very glad to tell them anything about this part of Canada that I can. I will also guarantee that if they will come and see me that they will find the country and myself just as this letter tells it. We got for our butter at the creamery: the lowest, 16 cents; highest, 25 cents. So you see we get 20½ per cent. clear for the year. Eggs are from 16 cents to 30 cents now. Now when you figure the price of our land at \$10 and get these prices, you see we are all O.K.

I shall be very glad to answer any letter in reply to this one.

- Yours truly,

(Sgd.) EDWARD HINKLEY.

CHEAP RAILROAD RATES FOR SETTLERS.

An intending settler from a country other than Canada wishing to take up farm land in Western Canada and wishing to secure the lowest transportation rates, should obtain a Certificate from a Canadian Government Agent, purchase a ticket to the nearest point on the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Canadian Northern Railway, or the Grand Trunk Pacific Rail-

way, and on arrival there present his Certificate, in exchange for which he will receive for himself and any member of his family accompanying him, as enumerated on Certificate, a ticket to his destination in Western Canada, at a very low rate, which may be learned from the Agent before starting.

Should the settler, after acquiring land, desire to return to his family, he will be accorded similar rate returning.

Information as to special reduced rates on settlers' effects in carloads or less than carloads will be given on application to the Canadian Government Agent, or any agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Canadian Northern Railway, or the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

Live Stock and Settlers' Effects—Duty Free.

A settler may bring into Canada, free of duty, live stock for the farm on the following basis, if he has actually owned such live stock abroad for at least six months before his removal to Canada, and has brought them into Canada within one year after his first arrival, viz:—

If horses only are brought in,	16	allowed.
If cattle	"	" 16 "
If sheep	"	" 160 "
If swine	"	" 160 "

If horses, cattle, sheep and swine are brought in together, or part of each, the same proportions as above are to be observed.

Duty is to be paid on the live stock in excess of the number above provided for.

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

Any person who is sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price, \$3 per acre. **Duties**—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, \$3 per acre. **Duties**—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.

Application for patent should be made at the end of three years, before the local Agent, Sub-Agent or officer appointed for such purpose.

N.B.—In addition to Free Grant Lands, to which the regulations above briefly stated refer, thousands of acres of most desirable lands are available for lease or purchase from railroads and other corporations and private firms in Western Canada.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Newly-arrived settlers will receive at the Immigration Office in Winnipeg, or at any Dominion Lands Office in Western Canada, information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them. Full information respecting the lands, timber, coal and mineral laws, as well as respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Western Canada.

All letters of inquiry addressed to THE SUPER-INTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION, OTTAWA, CANADA, receive prompt attention.



